



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1897.

An Eye to the Main Chance!

The Main Chance for you is what Nature intended you to have—good eyesight. And that is made possible by the discovery of

CROOKES' LENSES.

Obtainable from

N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
85, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions carefully fitted.

No. 19,203. 號三零百二千九萬一第 日二十月十年未己 HONGKONG SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1919. 陸拜禮 號參十月二拾年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Bags 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 150 lbs. net.
REHMAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

SPECIAL
CHRISTMAS OFFER

15% DISCOUNT

on all orders from

15th to 31st DECEMBER

(being 5% in addition to our usual 10% on account of high exchange).

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
1A QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

CARTRIDGES CARTRIDGES
CARTRIDGES

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded with E. C. Powder, a powder which gives universal satisfaction.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign Board and Mirror Making.
CARTON MAKING IN VARIOUS SHAPES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING UNDERPRINTING.
TELEPHONE 1119.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS

1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	very 15 minutes	
8.00	to 9.30	10
9.30	to 11.00	15
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	15
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	10
1.15	to 1.45	15
1.45	to 2.15	10
2.15	to 5.00	15
5.00	to 8.00	10

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
6.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAY

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	10
11.00	to 12.00 noon	10
12.00 noon	to 1.30 p.m.	10
1.30 p.m.	to 2.30 p.m.	10
2.30	to 5.00	10
5.00	to 8.00	10

NIGHT CARS

As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in full.
Lower or by Cheque or Company Order accompanying Bank Note.

JOHN O. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, September 16th, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Local	No. 3 Through Local	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Local	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Local	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Local	No. 21 Local	No. 22 Local	No. 23 Local	No. 24 Local	No. 25 Local	No. 26 Local	No. 27 Local	No. 28 Local	No. 29 Local	No. 30 Local	No. 31 Local	No. 32 Local	No. 33 Local	No. 34 Local	No. 35 Local	No. 36 Local	No. 37 Local	No. 38 Local	No. 39 Local	No. 40 Local	No. 41 Local	No. 42 Local	No. 43 Local	No. 44 Local	No. 45 Local	No. 46 Local	No. 47 Local	No. 48 Local	No. 49 Local	No. 50 Local	No. 51 Local	No. 52 Local	No. 53 Local	No. 54 Local	No. 55 Local	No. 56 Local	No. 57 Local	No. 58 Local	No. 59 Local	No. 60 Local	No. 61 Local	No. 62 Local	No. 63 Local	No. 64 Local	No. 65 Local	No. 66 Local	No. 67 Local	No. 68 Local	No. 69 Local	No. 70 Local	No. 71 Local	No. 72 Local	No. 73 Local	No. 74 Local	No. 75 Local	No. 76 Local	No. 77 Local	No. 78 Local	No. 79 Local	No. 80 Local	No. 81 Local	No. 82 Local	No. 83 Local	No. 84 Local	No. 85 Local	No. 86 Local	No. 87 Local	No. 88 Local	No. 89 Local	No. 90 Local	No. 91 Local	No. 92 Local	No. 93 Local	No. 94 Local	No. 95 Local	No. 96 Local	No. 97 Local	No. 98 Local	No. 99 Local	No. 100 Local	No. 101 Local	No. 102 Local	No. 103 Local	No. 104 Local	No. 105 Local	No. 106 Local	No. 107 Local	No. 108 Local	No. 109 Local	No. 110 Local	No. 111 Local	No. 112 Local	No. 113 Local	No. 114 Local	No. 115 Local	No. 116 Local	No. 117 Local	No. 118 Local	No. 119 Local	No. 120 Local	No. 121 Local	No. 122 Local	No. 123 Local	No. 124 Local	No. 125 Local	No. 126 Local	No. 127 Local	No. 128 Local	No. 129 Local	No. 130 Local	No. 131 Local	No. 132 Local	No. 133 Local	No. 134 Local	No. 135 Local	No. 136 Local	No. 137 Local	No. 138 Local	No. 139 Local	No. 140 Local	No. 141 Local	No. 142 Local	No. 143 Local	No. 144 Local	No. 145 Local	No. 146 Local	No. 147 Local	No. 148 Local	No. 149 Local	No. 150 Local	No. 151 Local	No. 152 Local	No. 153 Local	No. 154 Local	No. 155 Local	No. 156 Local	No. 157 Local	No. 158 Local	No. 159 Local	No. 160 Local	No. 161 Local	No. 162 Local	No. 163 Local	No. 164 Local	No. 165 Local	No. 166 Local	No. 167 Local	No. 168 Local	No. 169 Local	No. 170 Local	No. 171 Local	No. 172 Local	No. 173 Local	No. 174 Local	No. 175 Local	No. 176 Local	No. 177 Local	No. 178 Local	No. 179 Local	No. 180 Local	No. 181 Local	No. 182 Local	No. 183 Local	No. 184 Local	No. 185 Local	No. 186 Local	No. 187 Local	No. 188 Local	No. 189 Local	No. 190 Local	No. 191 Local	No. 192 Local	No. 193 Local	No. 194 Local	No. 195 Local	No. 196 Local	No. 197 Local	No. 198 Local	No. 199 Local	No. 200 Local	No. 201 Local	No. 202 Local	No. 203 Local	No. 204 Local	No. 205 Local	No. 206 Local	No. 207 Local	No. 208 Local	No. 209 Local	No. 210 Local	No. 211 Local	No. 212 Local	No. 213 Local	No. 214 Local	No. 215 Local	No. 216 Local	No. 217 Local	No. 218 Local	No. 219 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Local	No. 575 Local	No. 576 Local	No. 577 Local	No. 578 Local	No. 579 Local	No. 580 Local	No. 581 Local	No. 582 Local	No. 583 Local	No. 584 Local	No. 585 Local	No. 586 Local	No. 587 Local	No. 588 Local	No. 589 Local	No. 590 Local	No. 591 Local	No. 592 Local	No. 593 Local	No. 594 Local	No. 595 Local	No. 596 Local	No. 597 Local	No. 598 Local	No. 599 Local	No. 600 Local	No. 601 Local	No. 602 Local	No. 603 Local	No. 604 Local	No. 605 Local	No. 606 Local	No. 607 Local	No. 608 Local	No. 609 Local	No. 610 Local	No. 611 Local	No. 612 Local	No. 613 Local	No. 614 Local	No. 615 Local	No. 616 Local	No. 617 Local	No. 618 Local	No. 619 Local	No. 620 Local	No. 621 Local	No. 622 Local	No. 623 Local	No. 624 Local	No. 625 Local	No. 626 Local	No. 627 Local	No. 628 Local	No. 629 Local	No. 630 Local	No. 631 Local	No. 632 Local	No. 633 Local	No. 634 Local	No. 635 Local	No. 636 Local	No. 637 Local	No. 638 Local	No. 639 Local	No. 640 Local	No. 641 Local	No. 642 Local	No. 643 Local	No. 644 Local	No. 645 Local	No. 646 Local	No. 647 Local	No. 648 Local	No. 649 Local	No. 650 Local	No. 651 Local	No. 652 Local	No. 653 Local	No. 654 Local	No. 655 Local	No. 656 Local	No. 657 Local	No. 658 Local	No. 659 Local	No. 660 Local	No. 661 Local	No. 662 Local	No. 663 Local	No. 664 Local	No. 665 Local	No. 666 Local	No. 667 Local	No. 668 Local	No. 669 Local	No. 670 Local	No. 671 Local	No. 672 Local	No. 673 Local	No. 674 Local	No. 675 Local	No. 676 Local	No. 677 Local	No. 678 Local	No. 679 Local	No. 680 Local	No. 681 Local	No. 682 Local	No. 683 Local	No. 684 Local	No. 685 Local	No. 686 Local	No. 687 Local	No. 688 Local	No. 689 Local	No. 690 Local	No. 691 Local	No. 692 Local	No. 693 Local	No. 694 Local	No. 695 Local	No. 696 Local	No. 697 Local	No. 698 Local	No. 699 Local	No. 700 Local	No. 701 Local	No. 702 Local	No. 703 Local	No. 704 Local	No. 705 Local	No. 706 Local	No. 707 Local	No. 708 Local	No. 709 Local	No. 710 Local	No. 711 Local	No. 712 Local	No. 713 Local	No. 714 Local	No. 715 Local	No. 716 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OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, October 29th.

Although the desire of the Lancashire cotton trade to send a mission to the Far East to examine the competition it has to meet there has been abandoned for the present (the Treasury having refused to find the money), some facts on the subject are available. The *Manchester Guardian* gives prominence to a report "received from an important British firm at Swatow" who state that those who are living in China have had a surfeit of the denunciation of Japanese methods of doing business and the inferiority of their goods. The fact to be noted is that Japan is increasing its trade every year at the expense of its competitors; and, having said this, the Swatow firm proceed to justify it.

Doubtless your readers will be interested to read the points which are being put before Lancashire through the medium of the great daily that represents the business life of that part of England as no other paper does. The writers account for Japanese success in the following way—

- (1)—Japan's geographical position, which enables its exporters to get goods over to China very quickly.
- (2)—Their cheap labour.
- (3)—Their subsidised shipping lines.
- (4)—Their methods of peddling their goods up-country, especially in the North of China.
- (5)—Their immunity from all kinds of labour troubles—strikes, lockouts, etc.
- (6)—Their eagerness and desire to take trading risks which no foreigner would take.
- (7)—Their system of banking, which is intended to help the Japanese merchant and manufacturer.
- (8)—The efficient help and protecting that their authorities give to Japanese shipowners and traders in China.

AN ESSENTIAL FACT.

With regard to these eight points, no doubt most of the reasons they contain are not important. They do not add materially to our knowledge. The Swatow firm in fact, only regard the first as essentially important.

Whereas (they say) it is considered quite quick if we get goods out from Europe in six to eight months (and then, perhaps, very much later than the contract time), Chinese dealers can get goods actually delivered, in Shanghai, for instance, in anything from six to ten weeks, and in fair quantities. That may be read as showing that Japanese goods are not in the same demand as British goods. It will hardly do to be quite complacent about it. The long periods which Lancashire now requires for delivery under contract are a direct invitation to others to pick up the business, and it is of the first importance that production should be so speeded up that these openings for rivals should be closed as soon as possible.

It is pointed out that while the Japanese have already captured a very large proportion of the "low-class" trade formerly supplied by Lancashire, they are now endeavouring to "get in" with the better-class Venetians, Italians, poplins, brocades, prints, etc. Thus, as the *Guardian* remarks, to the disturbance of it may be supposed, of the self-complacency of Octonopolis "while we are theorising about their (the Japanese) dishonest ways, they are, as the Americans say, 'getting there' and 'delivering' the goods."

EMPTY GERMAN PORTS.

The campaign which was recently started in a section of the Press to prevent the "dumping" of German goods in this country very soon subsided. The explanation is that the vast stores of all sorts of manufactures that we were assured the enemy had got ready to export are non-existent. Dumping was a mere bogey which was raised in the interests of certain people who are anxious to advance Protection and make it the settled policy of Britain.

At the time that the papers were publishing sensational articles those intimately conversant with trade matters knew perfectly well that for some time to come no manufacturing country has anything to fear from German competition. The Germans are so short of raw materials that nearly all branches of industry are on the verge of bankruptcy. I am in a position to state this on the highest authority. The evidence of trust worthy persons who visited the Leipzig Fair a few weeks ago leaves no doubt whatever on this point.

But, in addition to this, I am informed by a leading shipping merchant in the City that, at the present time, freight to Germany are practically unobtainable. There is a great deal of manufactured goods available for export from here to Germany, but several vessels which had gone to North German ports, including Hamburg, found it impossible to obtain return cargoes. The goods were not to be had for shipment. Consequently, further sailings to German ports have been abandoned.

CALLS TO THE EAST.

Mr. Edwin F. Stockton, the alert President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, is giving the postal authorities no peace over the question of cable delays to the Far East. He is bombarding the Postmaster-General with specific instances of faulty service. Last week in a letter to Mr. Hingworth he pointed out that the general improvement in the service that was promised some time ago has not taken place. He quotes from a letter of Manchester shippers giving actual experience, as follows:—

From China, sent Oct. 4th, received 8th. (4 days); ditto sent Oct. 9th, received 12th. (3 days); ditto sent Oct. 10th, received 14th. (4 days); ditto, an urgent message (paid for at a high rate) despatched 8th, and received 10th. A message sent by us on the 10th, requiring an immediate answer, was replied to on the 14th, and received 17th. (7 days).

Mr. Stockton is careful to state that the foregoing is merely one example selected out of many similar instances.

"As things stand," he tells the Postmaster-General, "the overseas trade is severely handicapped, and, in view of restoring and developing our exports, the cable service should be immediately raised to the pre-war standard of efficiency. I sincerely trust that you will be able to assure me that this will be done immediately."

Representations on similar lines have been made repeatedly for months past, and have been followed by spasmodic attempts at improvement in the cable service. No doubt by "pegging away," as President Lincoln used to say, normal conditions will eventually be restored; but it is exasperating to the business community that all this endeavour should be necessary, and dilly-dally methods followed to the detriment of the trade interests of the country.

CHINA LOAN DEALINGS.

With regard to the China Government 5 per cent. Sterling Treasury Notes, issued in connection with the proposed aeroplane service to be started in China by Vickers, Ltd., shareholders in the latter Company received about 80 per cent. of the amount they applied for last week, while ordinary applicants were allotted about 30 per cent. With the issue of the allotment letters of the loan dealings commenced on the London Stock Exchange, and within the past few days from £101 premium has been quoted.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The decision of the Prince of Wales to spend only a few days in New York has caused keen disappointment to many wealthy folk with social ambitions in the Great Republic. The change of plan is, however, to be regretted for quite other reasons, chief among them being that many Americans of practically every class desired to show by their cordial reception of the Prince the depth and sincerity of their friendship for this country.

At the same time it has to be recognised that the progress of Royalty in a Republic is apt to resemble the proverbial course of true love in that it does not always run smoothly. Thus, the hero King of the Belgians and his consort discovered unexpected opposition to their proposed visit to Milwaukee. This, it is true, had a pro-German origin, but it got some support that was Republican and simple.

On returning to England the Prince has arranged to attend, as one of his first engagements, the dinner of the Scottish Corporation on St. Andrew's night. It is at present understood that he will leave here for Australia in December; and General Birdwood, the famous Commander-in-Chief of the Anzacs, is to precede him on the journey and receive him there.

LODGE FRENCH ATTACKED.

Everybody is reading the Hon. J. W. Fortescue's slashing attack on Lord French in the *Quarterly Review*. It has created something of a sensation in military circles. Mr. Fortescue, who is the editor of the official history of the war and has a big reputation as an authority on Army matters, has, of course, exclusive information of an official character at his disposal. He declares that in the crisis of 1918 Lord French "completely lost his head."

All this washing of soiled linen in public is regrettable, and it is difficult to say who is responsible for it. There is a sort of mania among generals and admirals just now to rush into print. Each appears feverishly anxious to prove that he knows more than anyone else about what happened during the critical stages of the war. There is also far too much of the attitude, "Codlin's your friend—not Short" in most of these so-called revelations, which are primarily intended for home consumption.—H.B.

AIRSHIPS FOR NEW LINES.

HUGE CRAFT FOR LIVERPOOL-AUSTRALIA AND LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK.

The proposed Liverpool-Australia and Liverpool-New York services will be enormous undertakings. The problem of supplying the necessary airships for the Liverpool-Australia line is, however, one of the most difficult. They cost about £2,500,000 each to construct. At least six of these huge craft will be necessary to maintain these two services with any degree of regularity.

There are also to be considered the problems of suitable landing grounds and mooring-boats; the intention of the Great Northern Aerial Syndicate being that aerodromes will be provided at the more important stations while mooring-boats will serve as second-class stops or halts.

Aerodromes for dirigibles are required only at every 2,000 miles and it is now possible for an airship to be moored to or released from a mooring tower in any wind up to 60 miles an hour; yet the total financial backing considered necessary for such an undertaking is in the neighbourhood of \$10,000,000.

The mooring-out station for airships which is in the form of a high tower enclosing an elevator shaft by which passengers and cargo will be taken up and down from the ground is over 150 feet high. With a revolving head the airship can be rapidly attached to this tower by the nose, will slide down the ground in all weathers, and be able to swing with the direction of the wind. Each of these towers will be provided with a building, in which a rope by which the airship will be hauled up to the mooring-post; also a supply base of hydrogen, fuel, and water ballast.

HONGKONG FUND FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE

PANSY DAY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19th.

Street Sale of Pansies in the Morning.

GRAND MASKED BALL

at Volunteer Headquarters, Garden Road,

at 9 p.m.

Admission \$5.00 including

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

Prizes will be given for the most original dominoes.

CABARET

SAURDAY, DECEMBER 20th.

at Volunteer Headquarters

TEA, TOMBOLA, THE "EVERYTHING" STALL

and the "EVERYTHING ELSE" STALL.

Also continuous

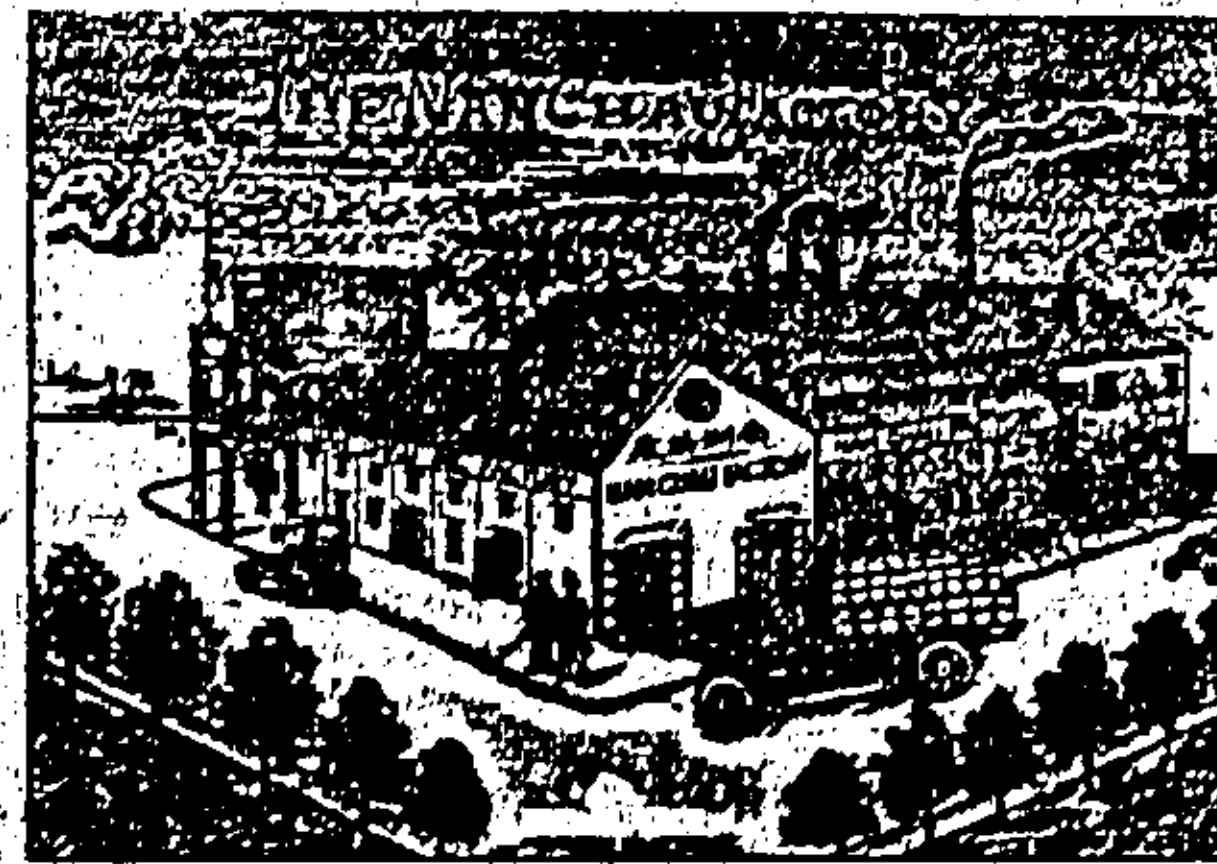
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Including Cinema Display.

DANCING: 3 p.m. to midnight.

CABARET

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In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant, and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes; there is no residue.

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Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

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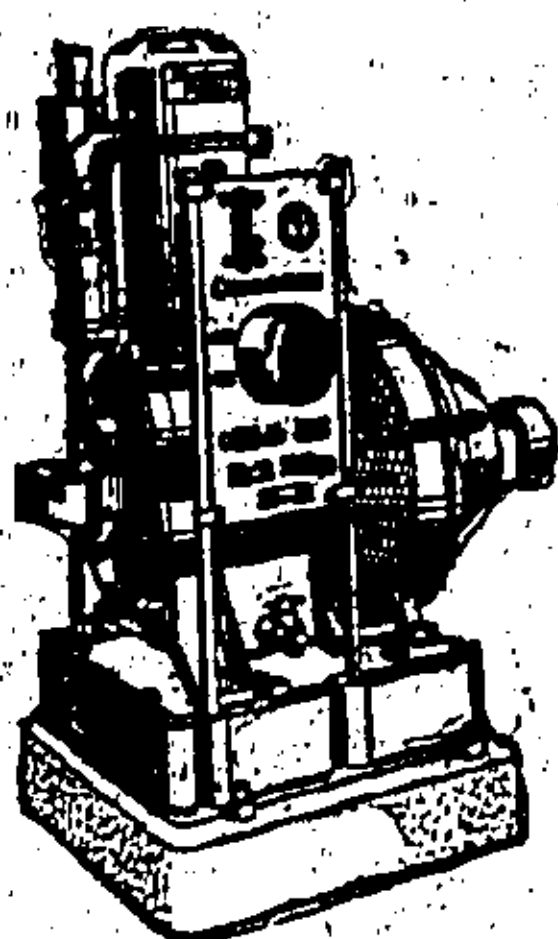
The Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

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Make it a point to come in and let us play some new Victor records for you. We are glad to do that without putting you under the slightest obligation to buy.



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We have now a choice assortment of Cashmere Socks in plain colours with or without clox, fancy mixtures and heavy Golf Socks, also a nice selection of Golf Hose.

Socks make an acceptable Xmas Gift.

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\$4.00
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Cashmere Socks
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\$1.25
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\$1.75
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"Greys" silk cut Virginia ... in tins of 50's...90 cts.

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PAN EASTERN NEWS.

(ASIAN NEWS SERVICE)

CHINESE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY AT FOOCHEW.

Foocchow, December 1st.
The Chinese officials have completed their investigations into the recent Sino-Japanese frictions at Foocchow. According to the Chinese investigations, the whole trouble was created not by the Japanese but by Formosans, over thirty of whom have been brought recently from Taipei and Tainan by some Japanese. The Chinese students of the American Y.M.C.A. were beaten and wounded by these Formosan desperadoes who have been employed by the Japanese firm as guards and whose duty is to accompany Japanese goods meant for Chinese firms and to act as body guards to their employers. These guards are allowed to carry knives and bludgeons. The Chinese students were wounded as the Formosans used their knives. These investigations have been corroborated by the depositions of those students who accused the Formosans of attacking them unawares. On the other hand, the Japanese emphatically assert that the trouble was started by the boycotters because they tried to prevent the Formosans from taking the Japanese goods to their destination and that the Formosan guards were forced to resort to force solely for their own personal safety and the safety of their goods. The above, however, is not the final findings of the Chinese and the Japanese authorities because General Li, Military Governor, announces that for the sake of justice and Sino-Japanese friendship, both Peking and Tokio are sending special delegates to Foocchow to make impartial investigations so as to enable China and Japan to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

SPECIAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

Shanghai, December 2nd.
According to authentic information from leading Chinese politicians, the Peking and the Canton Governments are discussing the advisability of the convocation of a special "All Classes Conference" with the Provincial Assemblies of the various provinces as its backbone, for the discussion of the Chinese political situation so as to enable the leaders of the various factions in the country to find a satisfactory solution as soon as possible. The Provincial Assembly at Canton has telegraphed to Peking and other centers supporting this scheme and suggested that the conference should be present military, civil, mercantile and other interests. But, according to today's advices from Canton, there is a movement on the part of certain influential politicians to induce the North and the South to nominate five or six leading persons each, such as Generals Yuan Shih-kai and Liang Gih-tung and ex-Premier Hsiang-shan and Tang Shaoyi and ex-Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang and Sun Yat-sen as the plenipotentiary envoys of the various provinces and interests to meet at a conference either at Shanghai or Tientsin for the discussion of internal peace. The latter suggestion is gaining credence day by day in native circles.

NEW CHINESE CABINET.

Peking, December 2nd.
With reference to the formation of the Chin Yun-pen Cabinet, the Bill concerning the nomination of State Ministers will come up for discussion in the Senate this afternoon. As the An-fu Club also dominates the Senate, there is no reason that the nomination of Chang Chi-tan to the post of Agriculture and Commerce and this Shao-kang to the portfolio of Education will pass through the senators. In order to avoid dispute with Parliament, Premier Chin is reported to have decided to promote the existing vice-ministers of the two Boards as acting Ministers without nominating new officials until opportunity offers in the future. There is a report that Mr. Chang Hu, vice-minister of Finance, will be promoted to the post of Agriculture and Commerce and Mr. Shao-kang to the post of Education. The nomination of these State Ministers who have been passed by the House and the Senate and allow the two vacancies to be filled later by suitable officials. The nomination of Tien Yin-huang by the An-fu Club has been rejected by the Government for lack of educational experience. Hence the Chin Cabinet will be partially formed within this week and then Premier Chin will proceed to announce the general policy especially in connection with the restoration of domestic peace in China and the reunification of the so-called Peiyang Military Party. The latter scheme is intended to present a united front to face the South-West in case all peaceful means for the restoration of peace fail. Further, the Shantung negotiations will begin between Japan and China on Japan's initiative after the formation of the Chin Cabinet so that Premier Chin and his Ministers may accept full responsibility. Tokio refuses to initiate negotiations without a responsible Government in Peking.

STUDENTS AT VARIANOE.

Tientsin, November 20th.
Chief of affairs indicate that there had been serious trouble between the Fokien and the Kuangtung students of the Chinese naval college at Chefoo and that nearly all the Kuangtung students left that institution for Shanghai and Canton. The Ministry of the Navy has failed to effect any compromise between the disputants. Admiral Chen, the new Minister of the Navy, visited Chefoo en route for Peking this time and it is hoped that a settlement will be reached shortly.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

PRESENTATION TO MR. F. W. WRIGHT.

CHARITY MATCHES ON DECEMBER 27TH.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association was held yesterday evening at the R.G.A. Headquarters, when a silver-rose bowl was presented to Mr. F. W. Wright as a mark of appreciation for his work as Honorary Secretary of the Association for many years. Arrangements were made to hold two football matches on December 27th, in aid of the War-Devastated Regions of France and Mr. W. Nicholson the President, occupied the chair at the meeting and was assisted by Messrs. R. J. de Wilton, J. P. Jones and J. Hillston (Hon. Secretary).

Mr. Ralston stated that they were all pleased to see Mr. Nicholson in the chair. Mr. Nicholson had always evinced a very keen interest in football.

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen—Before proceeding with the ordinary business of the meeting, I should like to say how very much I appreciate the honour which the Hongkong Football Association have done me in electing me their Vice-President for this year. I do not know why I should have been so signally honoured. I can only put it down to my more or less regular attendance at the Football matches on Saturday afternoons for the last 15 or 20 years. Well, I may say, I have always taken a very keen interest in the game, and have seen a good many players come and go in that time; but, on looking back, I cannot recollect any particular season when the standard of Association football was higher in the Colony than it is to-day. One very noticeable change has, however, taken place—a change which is evident to all who witness the matches in the Valley to-day, as compared with the matches played as recently even as five years ago. Whereas, then, a Chinese or an Indian team was a novelty to-day it is quite the usual thing, and the masters of the various local colleges and schools are certainly to be congratulated on the manner in which their pupils have responded to the encouragement given them, to take up this healthy and manly game, in addition to their ordinary studies. These masters, no doubt, recognize that as a general rule, a boy who is a good sportsman in the field is also an equally good sportsman where his studies are concerned; at any rate, it has been my experience, (so far as office men I have come in close contact with are concerned) that the best footballer is usually the best worker. For one thing, he must keep himself physically fit."

"Apart from this, I think the Chinese in the Colony are beginning to realize that this healthy form of recreation is beginning to have a very salutary effect on the physique of their young men. Whether or no, it is very plainly evident to all of us who witness regularly the fine play of the South China Athletic and the St. Joseph's College, that the boys of these teams realize that they have to thank football for the very fine chests, legs and muscles they have developed. As your worthy President, Mr. Holyoak, remarked to me last year, when together we witnessed a very strenuous game between the Club and one of these Chinese teams, that the latter would give a good account of itself in the old country—an opinion which I thoroughly endorsed at that time, and still further endorse to-day."

"Another very remarkable change which has come over the football world of Hongkong within the last few years is evidenced by the tremendous crowds of Chinese spectators who now flock to see a match by their own nationals, more especially if the match be against an European team. I think I am safe in saying that there are at times as many as from 3,000 to 4,000 Chinese youths witnessing a single game. And they are not there out of mere idle curiosity. They are there to follow the game closely, and in every detail; and the fact that a great many in these gatherings are already footballers is evident to anyone with half an eye or half an ear. Yes, gentlemen, football has come to stay, and it is only a question of time when, in my opinion, the Government will have to take steps as may be necessary to provide extra accommodation for the ever-growing needs of the Colony in that direction. Happy Valley is already too small; if proof of this be required one need only try and have a game of golf there on Saturday afternoon. A friend of mine, for instance, scored a lovely goal on the Navy ground last Saturday—fortunately without any damage to the goal or the spectators! He had evidently forgotten one of the four big K's."

"Reverting again to the Chinese spectators, the fact that they speak of 'offside' or a 'foul' about as quickly as the Referee himself, shows that they possess already a very good knowledge of the game; further, that they know their men, and the men on the opposing side also—as witness the enthusiasm, when, for instance, a natty little player manages to steal the ball from a well-known opposing 'Back'—a man, frequently, of about double his own weight and age! And now I come to another and a very important point—that of refereeing. We have been most fortunate in that respect for many years past—certainly within the last 7 years or so, when Mr. F. W. Wright has been mainly in charge of the game. The success of a match, as you well know, is either made or marred by a weak and vacillating man—a man who does not make up his mind as the

spot and, having once made it up, does not stick to it. But we could never once say that of Wright, whose decisions have always been a pleasure to watch. (Incidentally, I knew a man once who—but that is another story).

"Mr. Wright, as you all know, is in the eye of leaving us, and I know I am but voicing the opinion of all present, and of all the Clubs in the Colony, when I say that he carries away with him nothing but the very kindest thoughts from all of us, and the very best wishes for his future welfare. Mr. Wright, in addition to carrying out his onerous duties as Referee, has, as you know, filled the post of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the League and Association for some years past, and the manner in which he has fulfilled this work has indeed been a great credit to himself and to the Association. Further, he has done very much during his residence here towards improving the standard of football in Hongkong, but of this you are the better judges than I. Our best thanks are therefore due to Mr. Wright for all his past services, and in wishing him a formal farewell, I would ask him to accept from the Association this little token of appreciation and esteem."

Before making the presentation to Mr. Wright, Mr. Nicholson said: "I see Mr. Wright it is a rosebowl, so doubtless it will come in more useful for Mr. Wright. Well, if you make as good a husband as you make a Referee—as I've no doubt you do—I can say is that I congratulate Mr. Wright, whistle or no whistle, and can only leave you to handle the deficiency of the situation in your usual prompt and efficient manner. (Applause and laughter.)"

Mr. Wright, in thanking Mr. Nicholson and the Association, said that he had always taken a keen interest in football and the present was a pleasurable surprise. He would value it always as a remembrance of the pleasant days he had spent in Hongkong. The present high standard of football was due to Mr. Eager, who was the Secretary when he (Mr. Wright) came to the Colony. Looking at it from every viewpoint football, in his opinion, had made rapid strides in the Colony and had reached a high standard of efficiency. Especially was this so among the Chinese and it was up to the Association and the League to see to it that football retained the interest it had for everybody. He was sure that Mr. Ralston, the new Hon. Secretary, would do his best for football. They were very fortunate in having Mr. Ralston as Secretary for he (Mr. Wright) knew how greatly interested Mr. Nicholson was in football. He thanked Mr. Nicholson, for the very kind words he had said about him, and the Association for the present they had given him. (Applause.)

It was unanimously decided to hold two charity matches on December 27th in aid of the Fund for the War-Devastated Regions of France.

A Junior Division match, Civilians versus the Services is to be played at 2 p.m. at which Lt. Snooks will referee.

An International match, England versus Scotland is to be played at 4 p.m. at which Mr. Coker will referee.

Arrangements for the matches were left in the hands of a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. W. Nicholson, R. J. de Wilton, McFarish, May, Rasmussen, Waine and the Secretaries of the Junior teams.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER & CLUB RECREIO.

In this friendly fixture, to be played to-day at 2 p.m. on the Craigengower ground, the home team will be composed of J. Kennedy, J. Kennedy, U. Omar, M. H. Abbas, Y. Abbas, W. B. Muskett, S. Jex Swanson, G. White, F. G. Thompson and J. Goldenberg.

FOOTBALL.

The following team will represent the Kowloon F.C. in a second division league match versus St. Joseph's College (R.) to-day, on the Club ground, kick-off at 2.30 p.m. sharp:—W. A. Hyder; A. Jackson and W. Wheeler; A. van Langenberg, T. A. Mitchell and G. White; W. Taylor; C. E. Millard, J. Rasmussen, T. L. Knight and R. Tait.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAWING OF SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

Another batch of ponies, which arrived in the Colony yesterday on the Shantung, were drawn for at the Jockey Club stables with the following results:—

- 1.—Bay..... Wayfoong Mesa.
- 2.—Grey..... Mr. H. Brun.
- 3.—Chestnut..... Sir Paul Chater.
- 4.—Grey..... Mr. J. R. Tweed.
- 5.—Black..... Mr. Sains.
- 6.—Chestnut..... Mr. G. C. Moxon.
- 7.—Grey..... Mr. B. S. Kanin.
- 8.—Grey..... Messrs. Grimbly & Gullust.
- 9.—Bay..... The Hon. Mr. John Johnston.
- 10.—Chestnut..... Mr. R. M. Dalgleish.
- 11.—Grey..... Mr. W. G. Pirrie.
- 12.—Grey..... Mr. R. M. Dyer.
- 13.—Black..... Mr. "Wacon."
- 14.—Chestnut..... Mr. G. C. Moxon.
- 15.—Grey..... Mr. G. C. Moxon.
- 16.—Black..... Dr. Jordan.
- 17.—Black..... Mr. A. Ritchie.
- 18.—Chestnut..... Major Cassell.
- 19.—Bay..... Mr. A. Ritchie.
- 20.—Grey..... Mr. C. G. Mackie.
- 21.—Black..... Mr. C. A. P. Hay.

Twenty-two ponies left Shanghai, but one died on the way.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

A largely attended meeting of the China Inland Mission was held at the Kingsway Hall, London, on October 22nd for the purpose of saying farewell to a number of missionaries on the occasion of their departure for China, and also to welcome Mr. D. E. Hoste, General Director, and the Right Rev. W. W. Cassels, D.D., Bishop of Western China. The Rev. J. Stuart Holden, D.D., presided, and after a few words, introduced Mr. D. E. Hoste, who spoke on the spiritual needs of the workers amongst the Chinese and the necessity for supreme faith in the doctrine of the church. On the conclusion of his remarks the Right Rev. Bishop W. W. Cassels delivered an interesting speech. In the course of his remarks he pointed out the wonderful progress that had been made in converting the Chinese to Christianity, and also spoke feelingly on the co-operation of the Chinese themselves in this Christian work, and in particular encouraged the efforts of Archdeacon Ku. The speaker referred to the numerous setbacks that had been experienced during their work, and pointed out that the deprivations caused by the moving bands of brigands in Western China, entailing as it did a vast amount of suffering on the part of the unfortunate peasants, considerably hindered the work of the missions. After showing now essential it was that support be given to the missions in China, the Rev. Mr. Cassels informed his audience that a pleasing aspect of their work was the increased assistance given by the Chinese authorities to the missions, and closed his remarks on a note of hopefulness for the future development of the Christian element in China.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR G. H. WAKEMAN, V.D., ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

—LEAVE.
Lieut.-Col. R. Kennedy, Machine-gun Co., is granted 12 months' leave, from December 15th, 1919.
Lieut.-Col. R. J. King, Engineer Co., is granted 10 months' leave, from January 10th, 1920.

PARADE.
There will be a parade of the whole Corps (including men previously excused attendance at parade, and the Cadet Company) on Wednesday, 17th instant, for inspection by H.E. the Governor.
Fall in at 5 p.m. on the road on the North side of the Cricket Club ground.

Dress, drill order (i.e., cap, tunic, trousers (instead of shorts), puttees, belt, sidearms and rifle. The Mounted Section will wear breeches instead of trousers.

"D" Co. will not carry rifles or side arms.

Officers will not wear swords.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

Parade at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, 17th instant, on the road on North side of the Hongkong Cricket Club ground, for inspection by H.E. the Governor. All members to attend.

Dress, drill order, cap, tunic, trousers, puttees, belts, sidearms and rifle. ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY LIEUT. W. BROWN.

Parade at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, 17th instant, on the road on the North side of the Hongkong Cricket Club ground, for inspection by H.E. the Governor. All members to attend.

Dress, drill order, cap, tunic, trousers, puttees, belt, sidearms and rifle.

D.E.I. INSTRUCTION CLASSES.
Owing to the Corps' Parade on Wednesday, 17th instant, there will be no D.E.I. Class next week.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. O. BROWN.

PARADES.
There will be a parade of the whole Company on Monday, 18th instant, at 5.15 p.m., on Murray Parade ground.

Also on Wednesday, 17th instant, at 4.45 p.m., on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground, for inspection by H.E. the Governor.

Dress, drill order (cap, tunic, shorts and belt).

Bard with instruments.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.
Members of the Corps are reminded of the practice shoot at King's Park Range, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, 13th instant.
Hongkong, December 12th, 1919.

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING IN JAVA.

The Chinese in Java have not been a bit behind their compatriots at home in their prosecution of the anti-Japanese boycott, and their hostility is visited chiefly on Chinese who persist in dealing in Japanese goods. According to a Japanese merchant who has just arrived home by the N.Y.K. steamer *Kawachi Maru*, sentiment is running very high in Java against Japan and the Japanese. Anti-Japanese feeling is carried on to such an extent that the residences of Chinese merchants dealing in Japanese goods are set on fire without compunction, and merchants have actually been burnt to death. Two principal Chinese merchants, who managed to attract the hostile attention of these anti-Japanese people, are being searched for, eighty thousand dollars and seventy thousand dollars respectively being set upon their heads. Needless to say the Japanese merchants are faring very badly in these circumstances, and many of them are on the verge of bankruptcy. This anti-Japanese feeling is gradually spreading to Celebes and Borneo.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—Many days have elapsed since "Onlooker" wrote: "There is one point on which I should like to believe the labour-bed in the theatre of the Maternity Bungalow is of wood." Doubtless, those interested in the above subject hoped for a contradiction from the G.C.H. As no reply has been given, we can only assume that the statement is correct. Wooden furniture is not tolerated in an operating theatre of to-day. Why then should lying-in women, whose lives are particularly valuable, be treated with less consideration? After all, what is midwifery but surgery, and sometimes difficult surgery. It would be interesting to know what accommodation there is for cases of puerperal septicaemia and other septic conditions that may arise during the puerperium. Are they isolated, or are they nursed in the Bungalow with the others?

It should not be necessary, neither is it seemly, for the laity to draw attention to delinquencies in the medical world. Yet what is to be done in this case? Many a time and oft have the general public in Hongkong cried out for a maternity hospital that shall be better in every respect than the one now in use. Yet nothing is done. Why? Because the authorities realise that the clamour does not come from the right quarter, viz. the doctors themselves. The remedy lies with them. They are content with the existing state of affairs, so all would seem to be well. Would any of them like their wives to be nursed in the Bungalow, especially in the summer? If the P.C.M.O. were a married man, perhaps more interest would be shown in this all-important question. One does not like to think him incapable of producing reforms, so we will say he enjoys the Buddhististic inertia of contemplation. It is certain that nothing has been done for many years to bring the maternity department in line with similar institutions in other parts of the world.

If the Barker Road Hospital (which, I am given to understand, was a gift from the people) were intended to be used for maternity patients, then the funds have been misappropriated. Even its theatre is such that major operations cannot be performed in it. What can the Colony's clever and up-to-date surgeons think of all this—Yours, etc.,

TEMPUS FUGIT, CARPE DIEM.

Hongkong, December 12th, 1919.

Mr. Hoyle announced a year ago that unless the Barker Road Hospital were restored to its original use he would move the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the matter. Since then an adjacent property has been purchased by the Government for the purpose, it was understood, of making the necessary structural alterations for a maternity ward. Instead of making any progress in this direction, however, the property has been used for housing one of the Government servants, who, it is said, is shortly to be moved out in order to make way for another. As the house formerly accommodated two families the Government have not, by their action, done anything towards solving either the Housing or the Hospital question.—Ed., H.D.P.]

THE LOCAL SHIPPING DISPUTE.

PROSPECT OF ARBITRATION.

A meeting of the members of the China Coast Officers' Guild and of the Marine Engineers' Guild of China was held yesterday, in the rooms of the former Guild for the purpose of discussing—in view of the fact that certain Chinese owners have offered to refer the dispute to arbitration—whether the proposed cessation of work should be postponed in order to afford the ship-owners an opportunity of offering some definite counter-proposals.

It was decided unanimously, after some discussion, to write to the Shipowners' Protection Association making them an offer to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration, the arbitrators to be selected by both sides. The Association will be given until Tuesday morning to return a definite reply.

It was also decided, unanimously, that if the Association do not accept the offer, the previous resolution calling a strike from midday on December 17th be strictly adhered to. Every member present expressed strongly his feeling that they must carry out their first intention if the Association does not agree to the Guild's offer by Tuesday.

The situation will be further discussed at a meeting of the members of the Associated Guilds to be held at the Astor House Hotel to-morrow afternoon.

MOTOR BANDITS IN COURT.

CONTINUATION OF EVIDENCE.

GRAPHIC STORY OF RAID.

The Magistrate was again uncomfortably crowded yesterday, when the hearing was continued in Mr. J. B. Wood's Court, of the case in which Ip Sui Ping, Ng Wai and Cheung Sing are charged with (1) armed robbery in No. 40, Des Vaux Road on November 28th, and stealing \$5,700; (2) with killing P.C. 606, Lang Pui; (3) with killing Lan Cho; (4) with killing Wo Cheuk; (5) with shooting at P.C. 889 Kheer Deen, with intent to murder; (6) with shooting at P.C. 48, Li King Yau, with intent to murder; (7) with shooting at L.S.A. 113, A. Clark, with intent to murder; (8) with wounding P.C. 48, Li King Yau.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

The evidence given on the previous day, included a brief summary of the incident, the identification of the dead bodies, description of the wounds and the appearance of the robbers at the money-changer's shop.

THE DEATH OF LAU CHO.

An assistant at a pawnshop, No. 9, Des Vaux Road, stated that on November 28th, at about 1.30 p.m., he was sitting behind the counter at his shop when he heard a report of fire-arms. Another man, named Wong Nam, was in the shop, also Lau Cho, a Joki, who was standing near the cupboard. He heard Lau Cho utter a groan and then say, "I have been wounded," and suddenly collapse. Witness ran into the room and hid himself and did not know what happened after that. He took Lau Cho to the Tung Wah Hospital a few minutes later and the injured man was admitted. The man died while witness was giving particulars about him to the doctor. Witness visited the Victoria Mortuary on the following day with Sergeant Field and saw the doctor there. He identified the deceased's body.

Sergeant Field stated that he visited the Victoria Mortuary with last witness who identified the body of Lau Cho.

THE STOLEN MONEY.

The accountant of the money-changer's shop, continuing his evidence, stated that the approximate amount the robbers took away was \$3,100 in Hongkong bank notes; \$2,000 in Indo-China notes; \$100 or \$200 in Singapore bank notes and several ten-cent pieces.

A Joki-butchery stated that he occupied one portion of No. 40, Des Vaux Road. On November 28th, at about 1.30 p.m., he was behind the counter of his shop when some men entered and ordered him to be quiet. One man drew out a revolver from underneath his jacket. He saw about three or four men. They surrounded him and witness took cover. The men did not molest either witness or his Joki, after a few minutes the men did not pay any attention to witness who escaped by the back door. He called out "Thieves" and blew a police whistle. An Indian police constable, B.82, appeared on the scene, from the direction of Wing Lok Wharf. Witness concealed himself behind a ricksha and heard several shots being fired. He did not see the robbers. He did not know from what direction the shots were being fired. The Indian constable was firing at No. 40, Des Vaux Road from the middle of the road. Witness got out of concealment and saw one of the robbers exchanging fire with the Indian constable. He saw the other robbers running in the direction of the Praya. The Indian constable was chasing one of the robbers who was continually firing at him. The constable returned the fire. He saw several men running together and knew they were robbers. The man, who remained to shoot at the Indian constable, also ran in the same direction as the other robbers. He noticed that the robber who was firing at the constable, carried a rattle bag similar to the one produced. Witness followed the robbers for some distance and then saw a man getting into a motor-car quickly and the car started. There were five or six people in the car. He could not say who the man was, or if he carried anything. When the car started, firing continued. He noticed an Indian constable running after the car.

HIRING OF THE MOTOR-CAR.

The chauffeur of the motor-car which was hired by the robbers, stated that the car belonged to the Star Garage. On November 28th, at about 1.15 p.m., he was sitting in a shop next door to the Garage, when a clerk ordered him to take out a car for hire. The number of the car was 251. As he left the Garage with the car he was given a time card by the clerk. When he took the car out of the Garage a man got into it.

MR. WOOD: DOES HE IDENTIFY THE MAN?

Mr. Longinotto: The man is not here.

HOW THE ROBBERS ESCAPED.

Continuing, witness stated that the man asked him to proceed to Kennedy Town, but as soon as they reached the Kennedy wharf the man asked him to turn into a side street. All that while there was only one man in the car. Witness did not remember the name of the side street into which he turned the car. The man, who was in the car, then ordered him to stop the car near a side staircase and witness did so. The passenger got out of the car and went up the staircase. He returned about a minute later and told witness: "He's coming," meaning that another man would be coming down soon. The man then entered the car once more and

ordered witness to turn the car round as he wanted to go by the way of the Praya. After the car was turned in the direction of the Praya, the man remained in the car which he ordered to stop. They waited at the place for about a quarter of an hour. Witness then asked the man why his friends were not coming and he replied "They are smoking opium." A few minutes later he heard sounds of firing and then noticed people running in the direction of his car. When witness saw several men armed with revolvers coming in his direction, he got up from his seat and was about to open the door and run away, when the man who was seated in the car seized him by the collar and pulled him back. Witness fell on to his seat and the armed men jumped into the car and ordered witness to start. He did not see anybody chasing the men. They told him to drive towards Kennedy Town. The robbers pointed their revolvers at him and witness was forced to drive to Kennedy Town. When the car got on to the Praya one of the robbers, who did not have time to get in when the car first started, ordered witness to stop. Witness did so and the man entered the car. He did not know the number of persons who were in the car; probably four or five. One passenger sat in front with witness and the car could hold four passengers behind. Witness was afraid to look behind thinking he would be shot. The men ordered him to drive the car at full speed. Shots were fired, the car started and after it was stopped at the end of the side street, where the other man was picked up. The car then proceeded to the No. 3 Searchlight in Collinson Street where witness was ordered to stop. The men then jumped out of the car. The men then got out of the car and went towards Kennedy Town. Witness then drove his car to No. 7 Police Station and made a report there. He took the Inspector and a number of Chinese detectives in his car to the money-changer's shop from there back to the Police Station. The party next proceeded to Collinson Street. He could slightly recognise the man who engaged the car, not the other men. That man was not in the dock. He saw the prisoners when they were arrested, but he could not identify them. The Police found in the car a rattle bag, a cap, and also a handkerchief.

Mr. Longinotto: An extraordinary thing has happened. A cartridge of the same calibre as those found in the robbers has dropped from the cap. No one knew it was there before. It evidently was stuck in the lining of the cap.

Continuing, witness stated that the hood of the car contained four holes. The hood was closed and evidently the holes were made by a bullet piercing the folds.

DYING DEPOSITIONS.

The dying deposition of Wu Cheuk was to the effect that he was sitting on the side of the road near the tea-house when he was shot in the chest. He did not know who shot him.

The dying deposition of Constable 805 was to the effect that he visited the tea-room at No. 22, Catchick Street to search for robbers. He saw three men seated at a table. The men ran downstairs. He followed and half way down the stairs seized one of the men. Another man then turned round and shot him twice. He identified the three men as sitting at the table. If the first prisoner was arrested by the chief Chinese detective, then he was not the man who shot him.

Mr. Longinotto said that the first prisoner was arrested by the chief Chinese detective. Not a single chamber of his revolver had been discharged. Probably he did not get the chance.

The second and the third prisoners stated that the deceased constable had said that the man who shot him had combed his hair in the American style and was wearing a blue cotton jacket.

DR. Y. K. TO'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Y. K. To, House Surgeon, Government Civil Hospital, stated that on November 28th, about 2 p.m., Wu Cheuk was brought to hospital, with a bullet wound on the upper part of the breastbone. He was conscious, and showed marked symptoms of the lungs being infected. Owing to the position of the injury, it was impossible to perform an operation. From the start, witness considered the case hopeless. He was treated medically and remained in hospital till December 2nd, when he died. Witness held a post mortem examination the same afternoon in the presence of Sergeant Field and the mother of the deceased. He found that deceased's right lung was infected. The cause of death was internal haemorrhage.

The body of the Chinese constable was identified in witness's presence. Witness extracted a bullet from the body of the third prisoner on November 28th.

Evidence of identification of the two dead bodies was next given.

THE FIGHT WITH THE ROBBERS.

Indian constable, B.82, Kheer Deen, stated that on the day of the incident he was on traffic duty at the junction of Wing Lok Street and Des Vaux Road West. He heard Police whistles blowing in the direction of Queen's Street and Des Vaux Road and ran towards the scene. When he reached the money-changer's shop he heard the sound of firing. He saw two men standing at the door and as soon as they noticed witness

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MR. STABB'S ADVENTURES.

GOOD SHOOTING UP THE YANGTZE.

The Hon. Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E., returned to Hongkong, yesterday, after a shooting trip in the North, and, consequently, a reporter of the Daily Press, who saw him yesterday afternoon, in an endeavour to obtain particulars of a somewhat exciting night, found him very busy. "Adventure!" said Mr. Stabb, "I had none. I wish I had; I should be only too glad to tell you about it."

"But I understood that Mr. Moxon and you nearly got drowned!" queried the reporter.

"Far from it," replied Mr. Stabb with a smile. "It was only a shooting trip we went on, and we spent a night on shore."

"That must have been exciting!"

"That was nothing at all. One expects that sort of thing on a shooting trip. We had a very good time. I wish I could tell you something about it, but there's really nothing to say."

"Were you ever in danger at all?"

"No, there was no danger at all. It was an exciting night, that's all."

Our reporter was, however, able to glean some particulars of what appears to have been a very uncomfortable night. Mr. Stabb and Mr. Moxon were in the Wuhu and the Tatung districts, on November 23rd. They were shooting in the neighbourhood of the Mukun Lake shortly after 2 p.m. on that day, when the weather, which had been fine up to then, began to assume a threatening aspect. The weather, of course, did not interfere with the shooting, but the sportsmen found themselves in a particularly unpleasant position, when seeing that the storm was increasing in vigour, they made their way wet to the main shore of the lake and found that their houseboat had disappeared.

The prospect of looking for shelter in the very stormy wind that was blowing at the time was not inviting, but Messrs. Stabb and Moxon were forced to scour the vicinity in search of even the most primitive type of shelter. It was bitterly cold and the trip would have had serious consequences if they had not lighted upon a Chinese houseboat moored in a creek close by. Mr. Stabb speaks highly of the hospitality of the landlord of that boat, who did everything in his power to make them comfortable.

The night they passed in the houseboat, surrounded by 30 odd Chinese, with 1005 remain in the memory of the two Hongkong sportsmen. They had shot some pheasant, and Mr. Moxon superintended the cooking. It was not exactly a tasty meal, but both Mr. Stabb and Mr. Moxon were too hungry and tired to be very particular. They passed the night on the landlord's bed, with a lot of straw over them in an ineffectual attempt to keep away the cold. Next morning they were able to get to their own motor-boats, the landlord of which placed at their disposal the motor for a further day; otherwise, the boat would have been swamped.

On the whole, both Mr. Stabb and Mr. Moxon have nothing but the pleasantest of recollections of the trip. They spent most of their time in the district round Wuhu, Tungling and Tatung, and are of opinion that if one is slightly familiar with the lie of the land, it would be possible to get some exceptionally good sport. Good weather and dogs are necessary owing to the thickness of the scrub.

WOMAN IN THE CASE.

RAT-CATCHERS VERSUS STREET-COOLIES.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, the hearing was continued in the case in which four Chinese stand charged with being in unlawful possession of offensive weapons.

Defendants stated that they were innocent.

The magistrate: What were you doing with the hammers?

Defendants replied that they used them for carrying loads.

Inspector Macdonald said that the whole trouble arose over a woman. Some men went to her flat in Belcher Street and demanded \$50 from her, forcing her to become a member of a street coolies' club. An ex-rat-catcher, who was in an adjoining cubicle, hearing threats being made, went out and tried to act as peacemaker, telling the woman to pay the men \$5. One of the men became incensed at the interference and a fight was arranged between the Rat-catchers' Club and the Street-coolies' Club. The Police heard about it, and sent a party of detectives to High Street where the four men were arrested.

Mr. Wood sentenced the first two defendants to one month's hard labour each and fined the third and fourth, \$25 each.

they fired in his direction. Witness took cover behind a pillar and returned the fire with a revolver he was carrying. Two other men then made their appearance and joined the two standing at the door. All four commenced to fire at witness, who returned it. The robbers then ran in the direction of Sutherland Street, followed by witness, who saw them entering a motor-car. The men were in full view of him all the time. He was quite sure that the four men who got into the motor-car were the people who fired at him. Witness continued firing and saw the motor-car start. One of the robbers fell from the motor-car, which was stopped immediately. The man was picked up by the other three and taken back into the car. The car started again and witness followed it, firing all the time. When witness found he was unable to keep up with the car he went to a shop in Salt Fish Lane and telephoned to the Police. The number of the car was 901. He was unable to identify any of the men.

The hearing was adjourned till this morning.

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M. ROUET DE JOURNEL 11

Hongkong, November 28th, 1919.

Manager.

[1894]

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SWEATERS, SUIT CASES,
DRESSING GOWNS, HAND BAGS,
UMBRELLAS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, SILK & WOOL SCARVES,
WALKING STICKS, STUDES & LINKS.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

THE GROWING ARROGANCE OF GERMANY:

ULTIMATUM DRAFTED BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL:

BELGIUM READY FOR MILITARY ACTION:
FRENCH TROOPS CROSS OVER TO RHINE RIGHT BANK.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE APPEALS FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

IMPENDING CRISIS IN DALMATIA.

COMPROMISE REACHED IN AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

U.S.A. SENATE'S RESERVATIONS.

REPORTED ACCEPTANCE BY FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, December 11th.
According to a telegram received by the *Journal de Pekin*, France and England have accepted the reservations made by the United States Senate relating to the Peace Treaty. Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau having declared that it is preferable to take that step now in order to obtain the immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty rather than procrastinate and continue discussions, the issue of which cannot be foreseen.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS LIKELY.

PARIS, December 5th.

L'Echo de Paris states that at yesterday's Supreme Council the opinion was expressed that only the ultimatum to Germany, which is being drafted to-day, could get the Allies out of an embarrassing situation.

TROOPS READY TO MARCH FORWARD.

Marshal Foch declared yesterday that if the ultimatum was despatched, he would be ready to carry out the plans prepared last June, the threat of which brought the Germans to Versailles.

ALLIES WILL OCCUPY FRANKFORT AND ESSEN.

PARIS, December 5th.

Well-informed circles affirm that the Allies will occupy Frankfurt and Essen if the Germans do not sign forthwith.

BELGIUM READY FOR MILITARY ACTION.

PARIS, December 5th.

Le Matin's correspondent at Brussels states that the Belgian Cabinet, to-day, will declare in favour of a military *entente* with France and Britain.

FIELD MARSHAL WILSON SUMMONED TO PARIS.

LONDON, December 5th.

Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson's summons to Paris emphasises the seriousness of the position developing out of the growing arrogance of Germany.

SECRET MEETING OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

The Supreme Council in Paris, yesterday, secretly discussed the enforcement of the Treaty. Marshal Foch was present. The deliberations were resumed to-day.

BRITISH ATTITUDE ONE OF ABSOLUTE FIRMNESS.

PARIS, December 6th.

The British attitude towards Germany is described as one of absolute firmness.

Complete agreement exists between Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson on all measures being taken in the Armies of Occupation, with a view to continuing military preparations.

FRENCH TROOPS CROSS TO RHINE RIGHT BANK.

STRASBOURG, December 6th.

Unusual military activity prevails. Numerous heavy guns were taken across the Kehl Bridge to the right bank of the Rhine.

RHINE TROOPS RE-GROUPED.

PARIS, December 6th.

Although nothing has been published regarding the discussions of Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Wilson and the Council, it is generally understood that everything is ready for immediate action. The Rhine troops have been re-grouped in such a manner as to facilitate their advance.

A REMINDER.

It should be remembered that the Treaty of Versailles is not yet in force. The Armistice regime still exists. The Armistice was prolonged on February 16th for a short period without the date of expiry. It can therefore be ended on three days' notice.

EXODUS OF GERMANS FROM RHINE PROVINCES.

Meanwhile, telegrams from Switzerland report the exodus of wealthy Germans from the right bank of the Rhine. The number of Germans awaiting permission to enter Switzerland is increasing daily.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S THREAT TO GERMANY.

PARIS, December 6th.

The Supreme Council's Note to Germany demands that the German Government sign the protocol, failing which the Allies will adopt military measures and coercion. PRESENTATION OF THE NOTE.

PARIS, December 6th.

The Note to Germany was not communicated to the German Delegation to-day; probably it will be presented to-morrow.

GREATEST SECRECY BEING MAINTAINED.

PARIS, December 6th.

The text of the Note was adopted unanimously. The greatest secrecy is naturally maintained regarding its contents.

It is understood, however, that it is firm in tone and there is every reason to believe that German discussion in connection with the enforcement of the Treaty will be closed once and for all.

It is even possible that Germany will agree to the exchange of ratifications within a week.

GERMANY'S LAND FRONTIERS.

PARIS, December 6th.

The Supreme Council finally examined the question of payment of Customs duty to Germany on her land frontiers. The German Government desires these duties collected in gold, like those on the sea frontiers. The decision in this matter has been postponed, pending the enforcement of the Treaty.

ALLIED ACTION AFTER THREE DAYS.

PARIS, December 6th.

Le Petit Journal states that the Allied Note demands that Germany sign the protocol without discussion. This precludes possibility of further negotiations. After three days' notice, the war regime may be resumed and the blockade automatically re-established.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S DIFFICULT POSITION.

LONDON, December 5th.

Despatches from Berlin indicate that the Government's position is becoming difficult in the face of the bluster of the militarists, whose demonstrations have become bolder since the receipt of the *Entente* Notes.

THE ENEMY'S FALSE HOPES.

It is apparently believed that demoralisation and the war-weariness of the Allies, as well as the supposed accession of the United States, will prevent the application of military pressure to enforce the Treaty.

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER'S REVELATIONS.

PARIS, December 6th.

Franchise throws a sinister light on the armament of the Defence Corps. It describes the semi-official statement called yesterday as monstrous action and declares that the Citizen Guards drill regularly, including bombing practice, while the so-called Public Security Police is officered by regulars and equipped with heavy mortars and flame throwers.

ALLIES WILL EXERCISE THEIR POWER.

LONDON, December 5th.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Glasgow, referring to the doubts as to whether Germany would ratify the Treaty, said that Britain and her Allies had the power—and would, if necessary, exercise it—to assure that the Treaty, which was a stern treaty, will be not merely ratified, but also carried into effect. A sufficient portion of Great Britain's great army, had been preserved to see that the terms of peace would be enforced.

"ALLIES CAN DO WHAT THEY PLEASE."

LONDON, December 5th.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent in Berlin states that Herr Noske, the Minister for War, interviewed in regard to the advance of the Allies, after a preliminary bluster, declared that the Allies could do what they pleased. Germany did not possess the means of resistance.

The statement is regarded merely as an effort of the Government to save its face.

COMMUNICATIONS WILL END SATISFACTORILY.

LONDON, December 5th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Bonar Law stated that there was little reason to doubt that the communications now being held between the Allies and the German Government with a view to immediate ratification of peace would result satisfactorily.

PREMIER APPEALS FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO COALITION IS CONFUSION.

LONDON, December 7th.

The following is an amplification of Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Manchester Reform Club:—

Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the Anti-Dumping Bill was retrogressive, but the promoters of the Tariff Bill of 1916 or the Runciman resolutions in Paris, which singled out one nation for hostile legislation after the war, could not condemn the Government's attitude.

He, as a free trader, refused to believe that the cause of free trade was inseparable from permitting dumping, which Mr. Runciman had styled unfair competition. To remove dumping would strengthen free trade.

One measure was to be used to urge the liberals to abandon their pledges, further divide the nation, and hamper national reconstruction. They were asked to leave the combination which had carried the greatest reform act and the greatest reform ever enacted, which pledged home rule and liberal institutions to the Liberals.

Continuing, he said:—"We are asked to divide the nation in the face of a vigilant enemy in order to re-unite the Liberal Party on the German dump heap. That is not going to make Liberalism a living force."

The Premier, paying a tribute to the loyalty of his Unionist colleagues to their election pledges, said that Mr. Runciman had recently advocated co-operation between the best elements of the Liberals and the Labourites. The same thing applied to the best elements of the Liberals and the Unionists.

He asked Mr. Asquith whether, if he had been in power and at war, he would have dismissed his Unionist colleagues who helped to win the war.

The only alternative to the Coalition was confusion. That was a new challenge to civilisation affecting the whole fabric of society. It declared private enterprise a failure which must be rooted out.

Those who believed in the virtues of private enterprise must remove the evils which provoked the challenge. National unity alone could save Britain, Europe and the world. He appealed to Liberalism to participate worthily in the united effort to save the world.

NO GENERAL ELECTION FOR THREE YEARS.

LONDON, December 5th.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Glasgow, prophesied that there would be no general election for at least three years.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

"NOTHING TO EXPECT FROM PRESENT MINISTRY."

LONDON, December 6th.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor has issued a manifesto declaring that there is nothing to expect from the present Ministry, which has broken its pledges to Ireland in almost the same breath in which they were uttered.

He announces that the United Irish League of Britain has become an independent ally of the Labour Party.

FUTILE PROTEST AGAINST NEW ORDER.

LONDON, December 6th.

In the House of Commons, Capt. W. A. Reimond strongly protested against the new order requiring users of motor cars in Ireland to possess permits. Mr. Ian MacPherson, replying, refused to withdraw the order (Cheers), which, he said, was intended to prevent serious outrages in which motor cars were used.

ITALY.

WORK BEING RESUMED IN ROME.

ROME, December 5th.

Work is being resumed almost everywhere.

GRAVE DISORDERS IN MANTUA.

ROME, December 7th.

The publication is now permitted of the details of grave disorders in Mantua on December 3rd and 4th, in which eight were killed and 50 wounded as the result of a protest against the strike.

BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES.

INTERESTING WAR RECORDS.

LONDON, December 5th.

The Navy estimates amount to £197,600,000.

Mr. Walter Long pointed out that a large proportion was for services before the Armistice. He mentioned that the situation in Ireland necessitated the employment of six destroyers, three sloops, and six motor launches in Irish waters.

The clearance of the sea of mines had been accomplished well within the scheduled time. The loss of life during mine-sweeping was only .8 per cent.

The new Atlantic Fleet, compared with the Grand Fleet, would consist as follows:—Battle squadrons, two, compared with four; battle cruiser squadrons, one, compared with two; flying squadron, one ship; light cruiser squadrons, two, compared with seven; destroyed flotillas, four, compared with six; submarine flotillas, three, compared with six.

There had been 328,000 officers and men demobilised; 611 ships had been cancelled out of 1,000 ordered and being constructed; 273 of His Majesty's ships had been lost in the war, including 13 battleships, and 3 battle-cruisers, in addition to 815 auxiliaries lost.

Three million persons and fifty million tons of goods had been transported by sea in war time.

The estimated expenditure on new construction was £25,000,000.

CRISIS IN DALMATIA.

D'ANNUNZIO TO ATTACK CATTARO.

PARIS, December 6th.

The Yugo-Slav Delegation states that it has received alarmist reports of D'Annunzio's intentions in Dalmatia. Ten thousand of his troops are ready to attack Spalato and Cattaro.

The Delegation has informed the Supreme Council that in the event of D'Annunzio's troops crossing the line of demarcation the Yugo-Slav soldiers will be ordered to resist the attack. The Delegation declines responsibility for the consequences.

INCIDENT ON THE KIEL CANAL.

UNOFFICIAL GERMAN STATEMENT.

BERLIN, December 7th.

A semi-official statement says that, while the British steamer *St. Helena* was anchored in the Holtenau locks in the Kiel Canal, a man on board escaped.

A British patrol pursued and fired on him. German troops, who occupied the locks, and police from Kiel, boarded the steamer and found German war prisoners en route to Danzig to be forcibly incorporated in the Polish Legion.

They had been selected from prisoners camps in England on account of their Polish names. It was pointed out that the men were in German waters and were therefore no longer prisoners.

The Captain of the *St. Helena*, under protest, released 800 men who did not wish to remain. About 50 to 100 remained, and proceeded to Danzig.

The German Government has protested vigorously to the Inter-Allied Naval Commission against this infringement of German sovereignty and the armistice involved in the passage of a steamer through the Canal with German prisoners, and in the crew's use of firearms.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF BELGIUM.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S WAR BOOK.

LONDON, December 6th.

The latest and one of the most interesting war books is Cardinal Mercier's "Memories of Belgium during the German Occupation," the publication of which has begun in the *Times*.

Cardinal Mercier makes his correspondence with the German authorities a feature of his story as embodying "my war experiences in the tensest and most vivid reality."

The book, unlike other war books, dwells on the moral aspects of the struggle. Cardinal Mercier, from the outset, grasped that it was a conflict of Right against Wrong. In his first communication to General von Bissing, he told the latter that he represented "a usurping, hostile nation in whose presence the Belgians asserted their right of independence."

From this attitude, Cardinal Mercier did not swerve until the day when Baron von Lancken came to tell him that evacuation was imminent. Lancken said:—"You are to us the incarnation of occupied Belgium."

Documents quoted by Cardinal Mercier show that the Germans were fuming but helpless, unable to silence and afraid to imprison him, who had refused, silenced, denounced, and battered the enemies.

MEXICO AND THE U.S.A.

CONSUL JENKINS RELEASED.

MEXICO CITY, December 6th.

The American Consul, Mr. Jenkins, who was arrested by the Carranza Government, after he had been released by the bandits on payment by his relatives of £36,000, has been released.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, December 5th.

Mr. Robert Lansing appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in connection with the Mexican crisis. The Committee appointed a sub-committee to interview President Wilson on the subject, meanwhile postponing action on Senator Fall's resolution, which Mr. Lansing regards as premature.

Mr. Lansing is of opinion that a rupture will embarrass the protection of American life and property in Mexico.

PRESIDENT ON SENATOR FALL'S RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, December 5th.

President Wilson, in a letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declares that he would be gravely concerned to see a resolution such as that of Senator Fall pass the Senate, as it might gravely confuse the guidance of foreign affairs.

SINCE DIAZ'S OVERTHROW.

WASHINGTON, December 5th.

President Wilson has reported to the Senate that 97 foreigners, excluding subjects of the U.S.A., have been killed in Mexico since General Diaz's overthrow. One third of the victims were Chinese.

VILLA'S CAPTURE DENIED.

EL PASO, December 5th.

Mexican officials deny that General Villa has been captured.

WAR PRISONERS' CONFERENCE.

DEFINITE INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. O'GRADY.

LONDON, December 5th.

Reuter is authorised to re-affirm that Mr. O'Grady has received very definite instructions to negotiate solely in regard to the exchange of prisoners.

GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

HOW DISPUTES WILL BE DEALT WITH.

LONDON, December 5th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, in connection with the new Railway Committee, Sir Eric Geddes stated that apart from the present negotiations between the Government and the railwaymen, questions as regards wages and conditions of service would, during Governmental control of railways, be dealt with by a Central Board consisting of five railway managers and five trades Unionists, the latter comprising three representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen and two of the Locomotive Engineers' Society.

Kailing agreement, the questions would be referred to the National Wages Board, consisting of four railway managers, four representatives of the workers, and four representatives of the users of the railway.

The unions concerned had agreed that strikes should not occur in this connection until a month after a question had been referred to the National Wages Board.

The present Railway Executive would probably be abolished on January 1st, whereupon an Advisory Committee would be established, comprising twelve general managers and four workers' representatives, to administer the railways under the Ministry of Transport.

THE SCAPA FLOW SINKINGS.

A TYPICAL GERMAN EXPLANATION.

BERLIN, December 6th.

The full text of Admiral von Trotha's letter—a portion of which was quoted by the British Admiralty in support of the statement that the destruction of the German vessels in the Scapa Flow was carried out on explicit orders from Germany—has been officially published with an addendum declaring that the purpose of the communication was rather to admonish the crews, who were uneasy about their personal fate, to continue to hold out.

The addendum says:—"There is not a hint of forcibly solving the future fate of the ships. On the contrary, the entire letter is based on the idea that, in accordance with the intention of the German Admiralty, this question should be solved by way of negotiation."

The statement contents again that Admiral von Reuter was led to order the sinkings purely on the assumption that the Armistice had expired.

WAR ON TRUSTS IN AMERICA.

FIVE CHICAGO FIRMS BEING CHARGED.

WASHINGTON, December 6th.

Five large Chicago meat-packing firms have been charged with violations of the Anti-Trust Law by the alleged purchase of the control of a Corporation handling food and other supplies.

BALTIC PROVINCES.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

STOCKHOLM, December 6th.

Peace negotiations between Soviet Russia and the Baltic States have opened at Dorpat in Estonia.

The Russian delegation, M. Joffe and M. Krahn, attended with a considerable staff.

THE RUSSIAN CONDITIONS.

DORPAT, December 5th.

Peace conditions have been exchanged between Russia and Estonia.

It is understood that the Russian conditions include the recognition of the Soviet, a political amnesty, the resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations, the disembarkment of foreign troops, unhindered commercial traffic, and the use of Estonian ports.

The Bolsheviks hesitate to conclude an armistice and demand final peace.

LATVIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

COPENHAGEN, December 5th.

It is announced that Latvia's representatives at the Dorpat Conference will negotiate solely the exchange of hostages. They will not discuss peace.

LETTS DRIVING THE GERMANS BACK.

COPENHAGEN, December 5th.

A Lettish communiqué reports that the Germans continue to retreat beyond the Murajew-Shavli line, abandoning much material, including 30 locomotives, hundreds of wagons, 40 guns, aeroplanes, and wireless outfits.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

BRITISH SHIPPING SERIOUSLY INCONVENIENCED.

WASHINGTON, December 6th.

The embargo on the bunkering of foreign vessels is causing great concern. The various Embassies are discussing the situation with the Shipping Board. It is suggested that Britain, not having a commercial agreement with the United States, may be forced to send coal overseas.

RAILWAY SERVICES CURTAILED.

NEW YORK, December 6th.

Owing to the coal shortage, 100 Eastern railroads are drastically curtailing their passenger services. The heating of the New York sub-ways and elevated tramways has been partially cut off. Street lighting has been halved.

The Broadway signs are restricted to an hour nightly.

SETTLEMENT REACHED AT LAST.

LONDON, December 7th.

An unconfirmed report from Washington states that the coal strike has been declared off. The details will be completed on December 9th.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S COM Promise ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, December 7th.

The Attorney-General announces that a compromise which will terminate the coal strike has been reached by the representatives of the Government and the miners. It will be submitted to the Miners' Executive Committee on Tuesday.

LIKELY APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION.

CHICAGO, December 7th.

The miners' officials state that President Wilson's

CONSTIPATION.

The Cause of much Suffering.

When the Bowels are clogged the waste matter decays and ferments and enters the blood, and is carried to all parts of the body, producing Headaches, Biliousness, Sleeplessness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and various other ailments disturbing the Heart and Nervous System, and if continued is liable to cause inflammation of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. Mothers, especially, should guard the health of their children, and inculcate regular habits from infancy. As a family remedy for Costiveness, Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have a wide reputation. They are mild in their action, causing neither weakness nor sickness and do not gripe, and may be used by old and young, weak and strong.

They are a perfect blood purifier and a positive and permanent Cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber, coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climate, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Gripe.

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Boy! Ring up the DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. Tel. 482.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE "ESSEX" CAR? On view at the DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. (The European Garage), 24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.



Make YOUR HAIR beautiful

Nature intended your hair to be beautiful. When the natural oil which protects and beautifies the hair is deficient, it must be supplemented. Otherwise the hair will become dull, dry, and brittle. It will split at the ends and prematurely fall out. If you want to make it beautiful, you must rub into the scalp.

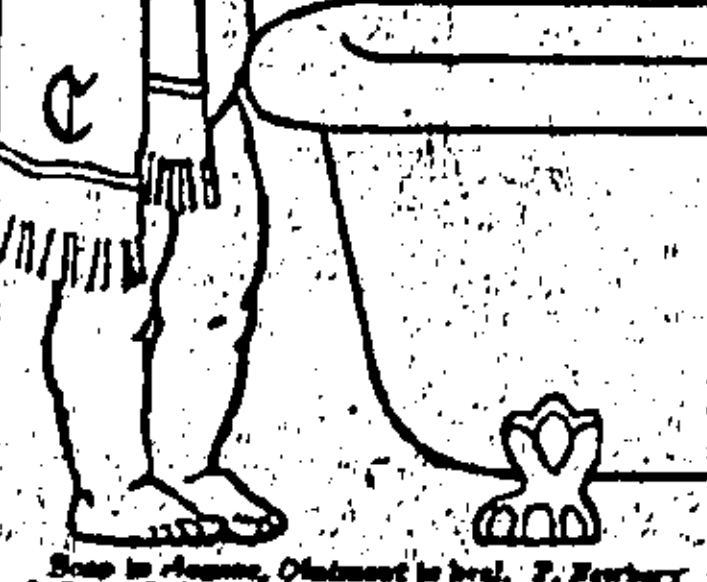
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which flows quickly to the roots and affords the most essential to the growth of luxuriant hair. Prepared in a golden tint for fair hair.

Sold by S. S. S. Chemists, Hairdressers, 54, Rowland St., BAYTON GARDEN, LONDON. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid cheap, inferior imitations.

Ready For His Bath With Cuticura Soap

Cuticura Soap is ideal for baby because of its absolute purity and delicate medication. Assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe, soothe, and soothe. It is all that is necessary to promote and maintain the purity and beauty of baby's skin.



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KEATINGS LOZENGES

cure the worst cough

J J & S

JOHN JAMESON'S WHISKY unequalled for flavour and purity. Guaranteed to be PURE POT STILL WHISKY. Famous for over 100 years. John Jameson & Son, Ltd., Dublin. Divulgers to H.M. The King.

CABLES.

(Continued from Page 7.)

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH TRADE.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

LONDON, December 7th. The exports during November amounted to £107,400,000, compared with £98,700,000 in October. The imports amounted to \$141,800,000, compared with £153,800,000 in October.

SMALL QUANTITY OF LUXURIES IMPORTED.

LONDON, December 8th. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Arthur Samuel, Sir Auckland Geddes said that if it was roughly estimated that the excess value of imports over exports in the United Kingdom during the eleven months of 1919 was offset to the extent of three-fourths by British shipping of bunker coal and the interest on investments abroad, exports were increasing satisfactorily and the quantities of luxuries imported were very small.

ACCOMMODATION FOR BUSINESS MEN.

LONDON, December 9th. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Boyle, Sir Hamar Greenwood said that detailed arrangements for providing accommodation on British warships for representatives of British trading firms were still being discussed with the Admiralty. No accommodation had yet been finally allotted.

There were on the lists of the Overseas Trade Department 300 applications for assistance in obtaining passages to overseas ports, but it was anticipated that accommodation could be found for a very large proportion of these on ordinary liners.

The First Lord of the Admiralty was doing everything in his power to expedite the accommodation on the ships going abroad.

THE CASE OF FATHER O'DONNELL.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S VIEWS.

LONDON, December 5th.

In the House of Commons, continuing his reply to Mr. John Devlin, who asked for condemnation of Father O'Donnell's arrest and treatment, Mr. Winston Churchill said that there was nothing to show that the principal witness's report was not bona fide, although the Court found that he had misheard Father O'Donnell.

Mr. Churchill said he believed that O'Donnell had acted imprudently. He pointed out that the Court had acquitted him, but had not honourably acquitted him.

Referring to the comment of Sir Donald Maclean that the affair was an outrage, Mr. Churchill indignantly asked what language then would Sir Donald apply to the murder of the Police in Ireland. (Loud cheers.) The episode was unfortunate, but he condemned the attempt to make out a case for a quarrel between Britain and Australia on that account. The motion was talked out.

Y.M.C.A.

MR. J. J. VIRGO, APPOINTED WORLD'S REPRESENTATIVE.

LONDON, December 5th.

Mr. J. J. Virgo has been appointed world's representative of the Y.M.C.A. He starts on a tour of the world in 1920, beginning with South Africa. Thence he will go on to the Malay States, Straits Settlements, Australia, India and America.

ROMANIA.

SUPREME COUNCIL ACCEPTS MODIFICATIONS.

LONDON, December 5th.

Reuter learns that Rumanian objections to signing the Austrian Peace Treaty owing to the clauses dealing with the protection of minorities are likely to be overcome. The Supreme Council has accepted the suggested modifications. The resumption of trading with the enemy and carrying on business with China, Siam, Persia, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa has been authorized.

THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

BOLSHEVIK SUCCESS IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, December 5th.

The War Office states that, in the Caucasus, the Bolsheviks have compelled General Wrangel to retire to the defences of Taurisain, on which an assault on December 1st, was completely defeated. The centre of the Don Army has been driven back west of Kalach.

The Reds are attacking the Volunteers with increasing vigour.

BRAZIL.

EXPORT OF FROZEN MEAT PROHIBITED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 8th.

The export of frozen meat has been prohibited until February 28th.

PERIA.

ISPAHAN PROVINCE FREED OF ROBBERS.

LONDON, December 8th.

What is authoritatively described as a fine piece of work, which has now been concluded, has freed the Persian Province of Isfahan from the dangerous bands of mounted brigands that used to infest it, and resulted in the complete defeat, capture, and execution of one of the most dangerous outlaws in Persia.

The affairs of the Province of Isfahan had become very serious owing to the bands of robbers joining forces.

The Government of Teheran sought aid from the Shiraz Governor-General, whereupon joint columns of the South Persia Rifles marched from Shiraz and Kerman respectively, a distance of 300 or 400 miles, and concentrated upon Isfahan.

The outlaws took up their quarters in a strong walled village, amply provisioned.

The Shiraz column, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Fraser, after forced marches, surrounded the stronghold and, helped by other Persian troops, stormed it, capturing the entire bands, who had terrorised the country for so lengthy a period.

THE NEW FRENCH CHAMBER.

IMPRESSIVE RECEPTION TO ALSACE-LORRAINE MEMBERS.

PARIS, December 5th.

Impressive scenes marked the opening of the new Chamber, owing to the first attendance of Alsace-Lorraine members since 1871. There was a thrilling moment when the representatives of the liberated Provinces entered. A very brief silence was followed by a storm of cheers.

After their reception by the temporary Chairman, one of the newcomers movingly replied, expressing Alsace-Lorraine's gratitude to France.

M. Clemenceau followed, with an eloquent speech of welcome.

FOOD RIOTS IN VIENNA.

SIMILAR OUTBREAKS FEARED ELSEWHERE.

LONDON, December 7th.

A message from Vienna states that food riots occurred there. Hundreds of shops were looted; a number of convents were entered and stripped of food.

The Police, gendarmes and an Italian detachment, operating with machine-guns, restored order late at night. Similar outbreaks are feared elsewhere.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

ENLARGEMENT OF PACIFIC COAST ESTABLISHMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 7th.

The report of the Secretary for the Navy estimates that the actual cost of the Navy during the war was \$2,982,000,000. During the next fiscal year the Navy will require approximately \$673,000,000.

The recommendations include the enlargement of the Pacific Coast establishment to provide for the Pacific Fleet.

K. G. AND K. P.

TWO NEW RECIPIENTS.

LONDON, December 5th.

The honour of the Knighthood of the Garter has been conferred on the Marquess of Londonderry and the Knighthood of Saint Patrick on Earl Desart.

EARL HAIG OF BEMERSYDE

PROPOSED EMPIRE'S GIFT FOR HIS SERVICES.

LONDON, December 5th.

Subscriptions amounting to £54,000 are called for to present to Earl Haig the Bemerseyde estate in Scotland as a personal gift from the people of the Empire.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL COURT FIRST MEMBERS APPOINTED.

LONDON, December 8th.

The first members of the new permanent Industrial Court have been appointed. Sir Warrender Mackenzie is President and Mr. F. H. McLeod, editor of the Labour Gazette, Chairman. The six members include two ladies, Mrs. Violet Markham and Mrs. Cecile Matheson.

The establishment of the Court marks the end of compulsory arbitration. It is the desire of the Government that trade disputes shall be settled as far as possible by negotiation between the employers and workers or their Associations, but it is hoped that recourse will be had to the Industrial Court before the stoppage of work.

SUGGESTED NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S OPINION.

LONDON, December 8th.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Liverpool, said he did not think that the suggested Alliance between Great Britain, France and America would eventuate. Such alliances broke down just when most wanted. If the United States did not join the League of Nations, we must go on with it.

EUROPE'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

BEING DISCUSSED BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

PARIS, December 5th.

L'Intransigeant says that the Supreme Council is discussing immediate measures to alleviate the financial difficulties of all countries, including the ex-enemies.

It has been suggested that vast international credits are the sole remedy for the situation, especially in Austria, where help is badly needed. Urgent representations are being made to Washington.

It is also probable that the Council will accept the principle of the free exchange of goods between different countries.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

BILL PASSES ITS THIRD READING.

LONDON, December 5th.

In the House of Commons, in the course of the debate on the Government of India Bill, Mr. G. Stewart asked what guarantee we had that India would not manipulate her tariffs against Britain.

Mr. Montagu asked: "What guarantee have we that Australia will not?"

Mr. Montagu declared that nothing could do us so much harm as the slightest suspicion that we wanted to alter the tariffs in India in the interests of British trade. The solidarity of the Empire rested upon Imperial goodwill, which had always been developed by mutual trust. He did not think this matter could be dealt with under this Bill.

The Government of India Bill passed its third reading unanimously.

THE ENABLING BILL.

PASSES ITS THIRD READING.

LONDON, December 5th.

In the House of Commons, the Enabling Bill passed its third reading.

A compromise substitutes a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament for the Ecclesiastical Committee of the Privy Council as the body to which a Bill emanating from the National Assembly of the Church shall first be referred.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

AMERICAN DELEGATION LEAVES PARIS.

PARIS, December 6th.

The American Peace Delegation departs on December 6th. The Ambassador, Mr. Hugh Wallace, with curtailed authority, will be the sole American representative.

SERBIA.

SIGNS AUSTRIAN AND BULGARIAN TREATIES.

PARIS, December 6th.

Serbia has signed the Austrian and Bulgarian Treaties.

FRENCH EXCHANGE.

NEW RECORDS BROKEN.

PARIS, December 5th.

For the first time the exchange on the pound sterling has exceeded forty francs; the dollar has exceeded ten francs, and the Spanish peseta two francs.

It is believed that the fall is due to President Wilson's pronouncement in his message to Congress, that the present is not the moment for international loans.



TAKE CARE OF YOUR HAIR

ADOPT THE POPULAR AND BENEFICIAL "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL"

1,000,000 Complete HAIR-DRILL Outfits Free to Readers.

If you are worried about the condition of your hair, if it is weak, impoverished, falling out, or affected with scurf, dryness, or over-greyness, do as millions of others (both men and women) have done and try "Harlene Hair-Drill"—the delightful toilet exercise and unailing remedy for all hair-health defects.

A short course of Hair Drill will quickly convince you of the wonderful benefits to be derived from its daily practice, and the opportunity is freely offered to you in the unique Four-Fold Gift Outfit described below.

HERE IS THE 4-FOLD GIFT.

1. A Bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food and tonic for the hair.
2. A Packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the hair for "Hair-Drill."
3. A Bottle of "Uoi" Brilliantine, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair.
4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual.

Write in the first place for one of the 1,000,000 "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfits, and prove its efficacy for yourself free of personal expense. Send only 6 annas in stamps to cover cost of postage and packing.

MILLIONS PRACTISE "HAIR-DRILL."

Millions of men and women now practice "Harlene Hair-Drill" daily. They have tested and proved that this is the best method of application. "Harlene" is the surest way to overcome all hair defects, and that it is also the easiest way to ensure the perfect growth of long, silky, beautiful hair in abundance, glossy and bright.

"HARLENE" MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

In the course of a few days you will find every strand of your hair waking up to new vitality and new strength—you will find a



All classes of society are now regularly practicing "Harlene Hair-Drill." Men in both our Navy and Army, abroad and at home, Nurses, Factory Workers—indeed, all classes are able to benefit the "too-old" or "too-young" appearance. Everyone is today invited to accept the free gift. Write to the Harlene Hair-Drill Outfit, 25, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, England. Send only 6 annas in stamps to cover cost of postage and packing.

Scalp Irritation, Dryness, and a tendency to Baldness. It is no exaggeration to say that millions of men and women in all walks of life practice the refreshing and beneficial "Hair-Drill" daily, and so preserve hair-health and beauty.

When you have enjoyed your hair-beauty experience you can obtain further supplies of "Harlene" and "Cremex" Shampoo Powders from all Bazaars and Drug Stores throughout the land.

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Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above.

Stephens Daily Press.

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PLOTS IN ALSACE. GERMANS ARRESTED.

The neutralist, M. L. L. in Alsace, of which the leaders in Strasbourg were arrested, fills a prominent place in Paris newspapers of October 15th. The reports telegraphed from Strasbourg, giving further details of the machinery and ramifications of the movement state that the connection with certain persons in Germany is clearly proved. At the same time, they represent the extreme Socialist deputy in the French Chamber, M. Longuet, as being in some way involved in it. It is these two aspects of the movement on which more particular emphasis is laid in the Press.

The movement in favour of the neutralisation of Alsace-Lorraine is not new. Its existence has been known for some time past. Statements made by Kossler after his arrest two days ago established, it is said, the existence of a direct line of communication with three persons now living at Baden-Baden, named Ley, Mouton, and Count Rapp. It is stated that Count Rapp was in relation with the Berlin Foreign Office. It is this Baden-Baden trio that is said to have been responsible for the printing of a number of anti-French pamphlets for distribution among the population, and of a series of handbills to be stuck on the walls. These were then smuggled into Alsace. The *Matin* reproduces some of the latter. One of them runs: "The neutral Republic of Alsace-Lorraine will alone bring peace and prosperity to the land. Alsace-Lorraine for the Alsacians and Lorrainers." (Signed) "Executive Committee, Alsace-Lorraine Republic, Count Rapp, R. C. Ley, H. Mouton."

In all, five persons have been arrested at Strasbourg. Two of them served in the German army, and the remaining three are stated to be of German origin. Further, it is said that there is proof that the recent tramway strike at Strasbourg and the propaganda against French officers which was carried out among the employees was the direct work of an agitator who received a monthly salary from the Baden-Baden trio.

In view of the election the alleged connection of the French Socialist Deputy, M. Longuet, with the affair, naturally arouses attention. Briefly, it is said that M. Longuet, while visiting Strasbourg last summer, had conversations with Kossler, who in turn is said to have been in communication, not only with Count Rapp, but also with Herr von Grunelius, son of the Frankfurt banker. Herr von Grunelius, in turn, is represented as being connected with the German Foreign Office and also in communication with Count Rapp. In the *Populaire*, M. Longuet denied that he was in any way connected with the neutralist intrigue, and declared that the bringing of his name into it was an electioneering manoeuvre. He does not deny his visit to Herr von Grunelius, but says that it was merely an ordinary tea party to which he went, together with his wife and other French Socialists, who were also visiting Alsace.

About a hundred Germans have been arrested in the industrial districts of Lorraine. The reason for their arrest was the agitation that the Germans have been carrying on against everything that is French.

A confession made by Kossler is stated to confirm the fact that it was he who introduced M. Longuet to the father and son Grunelius. In a report printed by the *Temps* Grunelius is declared to have been the intermediary through whom money provided by the Berlin Foreign Office reached Count Rapp and his friends at Baden-Baden. When first arrested, Kossler refused to say anything, but on being shown photographs of a cheque for 110,000, which he had cashed recently, making in all 600,000, received by him since May, his resistance broke down, and he made a full confession.

PEACE CONFERENCE REMNANTS. A BUDGET OF SMALL MATTERS TO BE SETTLED.

PARIS, November 7th. The Supreme Council is now taking an inventory of the remnants of the Peace Conference and endeavouring to decide what questions will probably be left unsettled when the Council comes to a close and how it shall be disposed of. A number of unsettled problems will be left in the hands of the Ambassadors' Commission. The Commissioners remaining in Paris will have a very considerable personnel and they will have to deal with a great mass of work incidental with the execution of the Peace Treaty which cannot be transferred to the various Foreign Offices. On the other hand, there is a great mass of matter which has been under discussion by the Supreme Council that is not strictly part of the peace negotiations and, consequently, all these matters which originally slipped into the Paris negotiations because four kinds of governments were here will revert to the various foreign offices. There has been a tendency for months to refer such questions to the various capitals; but certain Powers cling to the theory that the Supreme Council still has much power as a body which contains four heads of governments. It is still hoped that the Fiume and Adriatic coast controversy may be settled by the Supreme Council. Negotiations are going on informally. Signor Tittoni is at present ill but other members of the Italian Delegation are carrying on discussions with the American and other Delegations. It now seems to be generally agreed that the Supreme Council cannot take any definite action concerning the settlement of the future of Russia and Turkey, and it appears certain that a special conference will be called later to dispose of Turkey.

FACTS and FADDISTS!

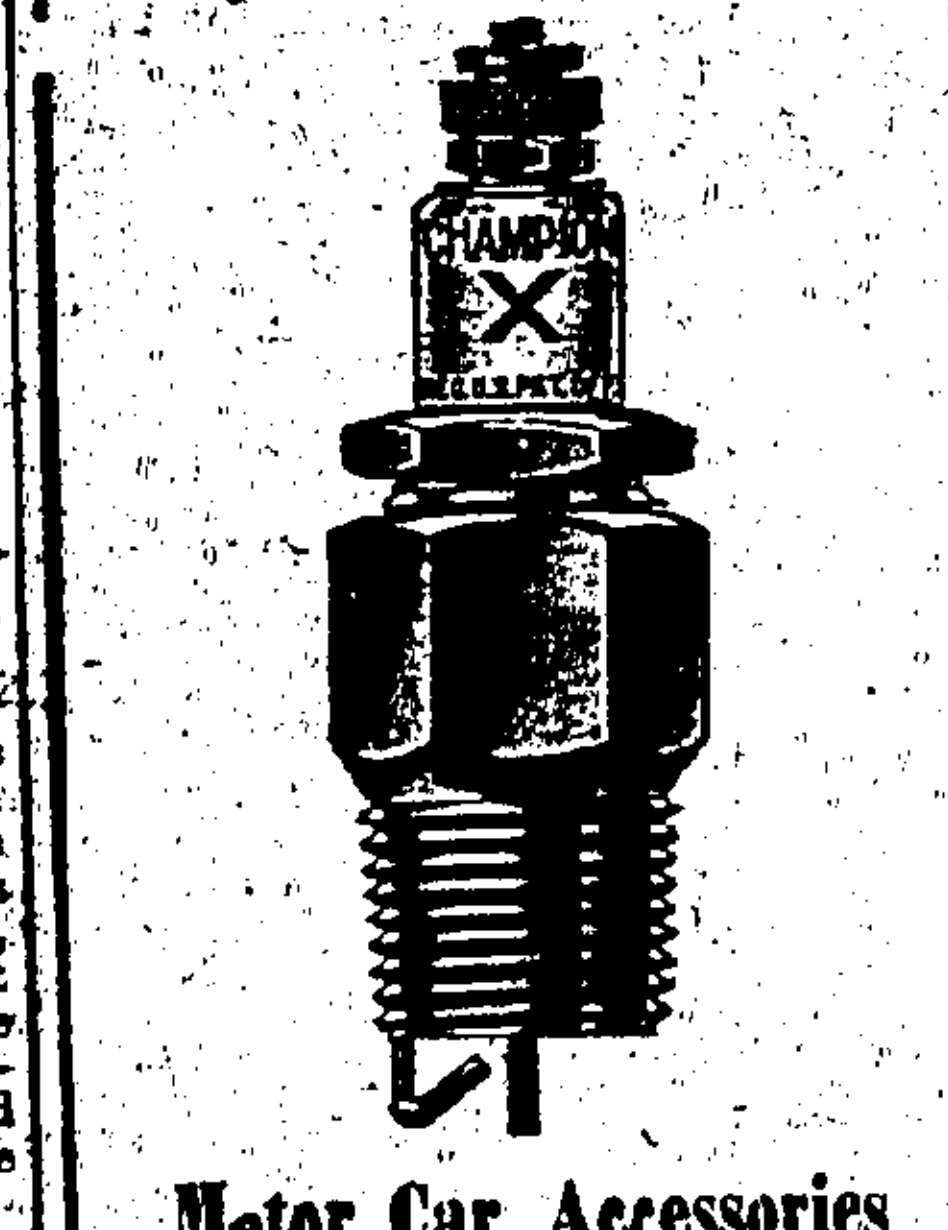
Long before the great war came, when we had fewer topics of conversation, we heard a good deal about how much happier and better we should be, if we took our food in tablet form. "Look," said the crank, "at the saving, in time, labour, shipping and expense. Well, perhaps the war departments of the world were too busy even to look. Certain it is that they bent their backs to the daily task of shipping food—real food and thousands of tons of it—to their soldiers in the field. The tablet idea was not developed even by the faddists. The fact is that, normally, eating is a pleasure, and good food a delight. Indeed, as soon as eating ceases to be a pleasure, we know that something is wrong with us. It is a danger signal. It is also a hint to remedy the trouble at once, since we must either digest our food or suffer the consequences. Now the immediate results of impaired digestion are pain and discomfort. Then, sooner or later, some loss of strength—and break down.

Even a schoolboy knows that we derive our strength from food, and by food alone we repair the daily wear and tear of the body. Obviously, too, food is only food when it *feeds* you. If you don't thoroughly and naturally digest it, you can't expect it to do you good.

How important it must be, then, to keep your digestive organs—the stomach, liver and bowels—in working order, so that they can digest, food, and extract the whole of the nourishment the food contains. If your stomach and liver need tuning up, to do their duty easily and naturally, Mother Seigel's Syrup is the very tonic they need. The medicinal extracts of roots, barks and herbs, from which the Syrup is made, have a remarkably beneficial effect upon the organs of digestion, restoring them to natural activity as nothing else can.

Throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, Mother Seigel's Syrup has been, for fifty years, the tried and trusted friend of all who have suffered from faulty digestion, from tired stomach or sluggish livers.

To the thousands of people who, by reason of their work, or their constitutions, are liable to occasional attacks of indigestion, pains after eating, flatulence, heartburn, furred tongue, languor, biliousness, headaches, or constipation—Mother Seigel's Syrup is an unfailing friend. Put it to the test to-day.



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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For NEW YORK via Panama Canal
S.S. "SUVERIC" sailing about end of January.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGDA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CAPE TOWN and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT

LONDON ... "KALOMO" ... 23rd December.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 13th Dec.	D'light.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 13th Dec.	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 14th Dec.	D'light.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KUEICHOW"	On 16th Dec.	9 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHUSAN"	On 16th Dec.	3 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANRONG"	On 16th Dec.	10 A.M.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HARBOR	"KAIPOH"	On 17th Dec.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 18th Dec.	Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 32

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

QUINNBERG	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY	18th Dec. at Noon.
BAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	19th Dec. at 1 P.M.
HAICHING	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY	23rd Dec. at 1 P.M.

For Amoy Passengers Only

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	via Suez or Panama	5th Jan.
"OANFA"	via Suez or Panama	23rd Jan.
"ARIOSTO"	via Suez	10th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG and CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
AFRICA AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND.

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,800	18th Dec. Noon.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"NOVARA"	7,000	19th Dec. Noon.	MARSEILLES & LONDON direct.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	27th Dec.	Do
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Jan.	Do

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	23rd Dec.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	25th Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"EASTERN"	4,000	11th Feb.	Queensland Ports and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	6,000	14th Dec. D'light.	Shanghai, Kobe & Moji.
"MADRAS"	7,000	24th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DUNERA"	8,500	27th Dec.	Shanghai.
"SOMALI"	6,700	30th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Messengers more than 5 lbs. x 11 in. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

* Freight only

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MAACKINNON, MAACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.****TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.**

Operating the following T.E. Shipping Line, Singapore

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ELDRIDGE"		About Dec. 16th.
"IDA"		About Dec. 24th.
"EDMORR"		About Dec. 28th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"		About Jan. 5th.
"ICONIUM"		About Jan. 20th.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"		About Feb. 1st.
"WHEATLAND"		About Feb. 15th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WAWALONA" About Dec. 29th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 3477 & 3478.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSION.

FOR NEW YORK.**AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.****S.S. "ARABIAN PRINCE"**

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL about
JANUARY 8th, 1920.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHYWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	Dec. 18th
SHINYO MARU	23,000	Jan. 18th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 23rd (from Yokohama)
* PENBIA MARU	8,000	Feb. 3rd
KORRA MARU	20,000	Feb. 23rd

* omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLEJO, ARICA

AND IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

KIYO MARU 17,300 Jan. 2nd, 1920.

ANYO MARU 18,500 Mar. 13th.

SEIYO MARU 14,000 May, 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275 T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA "AMAZON" 10,000 On or about 11th Jan 1920

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUI, SUEZ, PORT SAID "ANDRE LEBON" 11,000 On or about 28th Dec.

SHANGHAI "SCHARNHORST" (Chartered) On or about 30th Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" Tuesday, 16th December.

"BORNEO MARU" End of Dec. or Beg. of Jan.

GENOA—Monthly service: Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMATRA MARU" Sunday, 4th January.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"GANGES MARU" Wednesday, 17th December.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHIEN MARU" Wednesday, 31st December.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNAJIRI MARU" Monday, 22nd December.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ABABA MARU" Saturday, 20th December.

* calling at Shanghai

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAWO MARU" Sunday, 14th December.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSEI MARU" Thursday, 18th December.

For sailings, dates and further particulars, please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

22

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS**

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons 10,000 tons 11,000 tons

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" 18th Jan. 1920. "CHINA" Jan. 31st, 1920. "NILE" Dec. 26th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princes' Buildings. O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Los House Street, Tel. 1943.

